

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDITORIALS & MATTER

EDITOR

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TUESDAY JANUARY 3, 1911

GOOD FAITH AND PUBLICITY.

The Filipinos, still being far from what has been credited to them as "ideal presents," are yet almost the only ones available as a stopgap for the Hawaiian labor supply. The Chinese are decreasing and those leaving the Territory can not be replaced; the Japanese are decreasing so far as plantation laborers are concerned, and those leaving can not be replaced; the available Hawaiian labor supply is too limited and too uncertain to be depended upon; the effect of some white laborers like the Territory is meeting with slow results, despite the cooperation of the government and the planters in the work and the judicious use of money.

The labor committee of the plebeians' delegation has met the situation presented by the introduction of a large number of impossibilities fairly. They are still the majority in the state that such people can not be admitted to the Territory and acknowledge that the importation of such is wrong. Here it goes that such understandings are now, the planters protest to be as much at a loss to know as everyone else, and propose an investigation.

In the meantime, restudy mainly through the utter impossibility of the law, Filipinos, an agitation is under way against any further Filipino immigration. This agitation is here now, and will be in Washington as soon as certain official reports reach there.

The question to be faced is this: Where are the laborers for the sugar fields to come from to take the place of those who are leaving and until the place of the territorial basis of immigration to bring in an available supply of whom labor can be spared out? Without labor for the plantations will come stagnation for Hawaii, a stagnation in which all will share.

For the understanding that Filipino labor is not being looked upon as a settlement of the labor difficulty and the "mounting the load" problem of Hawaii, but is to be regarded as a temporary expedient, and on the further understanding that demands may be to us taken in future against "substitutes" and against the bringing back of the recently left, the opposition now fast developing against Filipino immigration in any form will apparently lessen if it does not disappear altogether.

There are very few in Hawaii who fail to recognize the fact that it is upon the export industry that this Territory lives, and there are very few who would advocate immigration restrictions that would cripple that industry, provided measures are given that the health of the community is not to suffer in the process and that the demands of Washington for the Americanization of the Territory are to be met as rapidly as practicable.

Under the former interpretation of Filippino, it is conjectured, if the agents of the planters in the Philippines will come now as they did in the agreement made between the planters and the various hospital service and their high Filippino officials and individuals entitled to by the various hospital representatives in Manila, their representation to be checked up by either federal or territorial authorities here before the Filipinos are admitted to the Territory, the present situation would be to a very large extent removed. At the present time, the government regarding federal examination of immigrants as Manila is above quoted entirely or farred to in a somewhat vagueness manner.

In this connection, the territorial basis of immigration would assist in placing the question of the general public by causing the public fully in their minds to realize how greatly promoting Portuguese and other white immigration, nothing will be lost through publicity, while considerably less damage occurs of course.

Once more to the general public that there is diversity behind the pro-Filipino of the planters and the government that no excess effort is being made to prevent white immigration and there will be no step taken toward encouraging the planters to their rest in this over the present labor difficulty. There are no doubt many Filipinos physically fit for admission and to the pleasure of those we are would deposit.

To gain more on the community side now as have recently arrived, however, is an uncertainty, recognized by planters and everyone else. They are no good in the plantations and would be a positive menace to the community.

LOCALITY RIGHTEOUSNESS.

There are in this country that may well be called "locality rights" due to other diversities, mutual rights of the community to enjoy the natural advantages of location and means, or rights to enjoy the fresh air and sunlight, the amount of the air as the sun may be. More and more it is becoming a recognized sense for understandings of our importance to provide living spaces for the public, to encourage the development of healthy spaces for the more robust of the interested citizen, in certain parts, park grounds and, where possible, housing spaces.

However, for one of the most complete and unique resorts of this kind in the world, the usual city or picture houses can boast of such a beautiful and commanding view as the island of Maui. It is so much of this city which is the pride in this and will be of such inestimable value, and only it however, but for the sake of its attractiveness, that it deserves to be highly honored a place. In the recent report by Surgeon General Glaser, it is indicated that Maui may be the pride of the federal government for health and well-being, a sort of health resort especially for visitors, before and after which health has been restored, defending the country in these days of peace.

We do not know that this recommendation will really become a fact, but truly it is very dangerous to this community that it will if the words that are louder than it is important to the plan. As it is the city now occupies a large portion of the city with much health and nothing else at the board of Honolulu, in this the rest of the Hawaiian section and turn its back wholly upon hospitals for care, or even women, men, and their rest from their labors the system of Honolulu would be in every way injurious upon the health of the city while equal to no compensation for my any benefit that might accrue by the removal of the city and rest.

The people and government of this Territory stand willing in all ways to cooperate with the federal government in improving development for the sake of the home and city; with open hands and a glad welcome will they give the federal government of all sorts of the land and water service of the country. But in the case of Waikiki Beach the consideration should be for the citizens of Honolulu and the health of the Territory at large. There are a dozen special places which hospitals could be erected without in any way encroaching upon the "locality rights" of the city or the people here, a place will be selected here.

That there may be no misunderstanding as to just what the sentiment of the people of this Territory is in this matter it is demanded the acts of the city government as representative of the business interests, and of the general population, be the representatives of the people, to take action and forward to the proper authorities a resolution and favorable action against any and every action of the city government in the affairs of Superintendent Glaser and his recommendations as far as concerning Waikiki Beach is concerned.

Finally, if there are to be any improvements of Waikiki Beach property, for the general interest, then it should be accomplished under the auspices of the federal tax and trust of the people and the citizens of Honolulu, their having to the revenue and their acceptance a sense of a public participation which the funds of the federal trust, which will be a movement of popular and wide for all here to come.

TAX BORN TO BUREAU OF REVENUE.

A new kind of taxation will be soon placed in force on the administration of the city. The members of this board have undertaken to give to Honolulu a bureau of revenue and tax office of its own. It is felt in nearly the new organization that much more will be done to meet the needs of the city and the city will be better provided than ever before, and the members of the city in so far as it will be able to do their duty and the general improvement. The members then will be in a position of opportunity to serve the best interests of the people.

consideration. This year the threatened squabbles appears to be along the same lines.

This city wants none of that. The municipality is fast developing and the supervisors will find that they have plenty of work at hand attending to the wants of a growing city without taking any more time to court and spending the money of the public is an endeavor to secure positions for political favorites. At the present time, we are given to understand, the threatened clash over patronage bids fair to have Honolulu the services of the present city engineer, a proven official, while, if the matter is carried too far, the mayor may feel himself forced to attempt further reprisals by refusing to nominate the present head of the fire department.

The election of Mayor Fern carried with it the public endorsement of Johnny Wilson as road supervisor, incompetent as he has shown himself to be, and the supervisors will have to accept that appointment. In this, Honolulu is unfortunate, but the misfortune has been brought about by the majority. All left to us now is to grow and bear with Fern and Wilson for another two years, by which time, let us hope, the Republican party will have shaken off the influence that saddled its municipal ticket with John O. Lane and will be ready to nominate a candidate for mayor who can be elected.

To make the city suffer now for the mistake of the Republican party in its county convention is no part of the duty of the supervisors. The public generally, the public that elected them, will be better pleased at their cooperation with the mayor for the general good of the city than at any lawsuits for the benefit of some of the ones prominently in the foreground at yesterday's inauguration.

The best policy for the supervisors to play is to get to business, make good in a business way and help toward the Digger, Better and More Beautiful Honolulu. If they do that, they need fear nothing at the polls two years from now.

MAUI'S MODEST PROGRAM.

Two years ago the people of the eight little island of Maui, and those of the other eight little islands of Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, sent a delegation to the legislature to get something. They wanted a pipeline for Hula and they kept that pipeline so persistently to the front and rung it in on every bill as a rider or amendment with such grim earnestness that today there is a pipeline in Hula, delivering water to a thirsty land. That was Maui's first taste of what can be accomplished with a long pull, a strong pull and several shoves.

Encouraged with success, Maui now has prepared a little program of wants, which her members-elect are going to present, by degrees, to the forthcoming assembly. The list of things to be asked for is not as modest as was the list of 1909, but what it lacks in modesty it makes up for in originality. It is also a progressive list, including amendments to pretty nearly everything in sight except the Constitution of the United States.

In the first place Maui wants three-quarters of all the revenues collected within her borders to spend herself, with suggestions how the other quarter may be spent by the Territory for Maui's benefit. In addition she would have the Territory build a few roads and turn them over to the county; she would have a few public buildings put up and turned over to the county; she would manage her own health affairs, her own schools, have police judges elected, the Monday Act repealed and some radical changes made in the liquor law. These, with some twenty or thirty other territorial upheavals, will satisfy Maui for the time being.

The only thing about Maui's program that may prevent it being adopted is the fact that it disagrees with itself in places and fails to provide for the repeal of the immigration tax law.

FIGHTING GUSTS OF FIERCE WINDS.

(Continued from Page One.)

Immediately after the first flight, however, Mars crept into his son, the propeller was spun around and he shot off across the field, just clearing the line of trees at the banks and, heading for the round knob that protrudes back into the gully.

"Bough Paus."

As he turned and lost the opposition of the wind, which was his greatest help in mounting, he was struck by a heavy gust, and there was a yell from the engine as the slight machine tipped dangerously. He righted it by an effort, but a series of gusts took him behind so he was recrossing the field several hundred feet from the ground and he "wobbled" the full course.

He sailed over from the hukus again, turned in a broad sweep and came back, intending to land in the center of the field, but as he neared about another gust caught him and he saw himself he was forced to turn and again sail over the hukus. On the second try around he made the landing safely and stopped in the center of the field.

He was at first thought that a third flight would not be possible, but the little man dared it again, making the same course as previously.

After a moment of effort, he righted the plane, and clearing the knob, swinging around again avoided a cheer from the spectators. He again traveled over the field and back to his old starting point, this time with the wind coming less keenly. He made no attempt to make a third, but contented himself with carrying out his third flight and landing safely, with a sudden and well-executed descent.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.

While the great crowd that traveled in autos, in rigs, on horseback and on foot between the end of the car line and the auto line remained orderly and regularly, there were several accidents, but there was also the usual number of auto drivers who took every chance they dared in attempting to pass helpers other rigs and autos, and on some occasions it was remarkable that there were not more than the two or three accidents that did occur.

The first accident of the day came when Maurice U. Jacob, a clerk with Hoffmuller & Co., who was riding horseback to the scene of the flight, crashed into the auto of Edmund M. Wood, who was thrown from his horse and his leg broken.

Jacob put a companion over racing together down a crowded road, and more than one pedestrian had to get out of their way on the jump. Wood was driving carefully, coming around a curve just as Jacobs galloped around in the opposite direction. The force of the contact snatched back one of the gas lamps and broke the wind shield to bits.

Jacob took the injured man to the hospital, Jacobs' friends afterwards coming down to the police station to accuse a warrant of arrest against the chauffeur.

GONE BROKEN LEG.

Another accident occurred on the polo grounds after the first flight had started. H. Baker, one of the ticket takers and an employee of the Bayview Theater, taking from a bus upon which he had been riding, fell heavily and was unable to rise, remaining prostrate for hours.

Sgt. Officer David Hamaeche took the police auto out of the crowd of spectators and the injured boy was rushed to the Grace Hospital from the grounds in ten or fifteen minutes.

Leave Today.

The aviation party consisting of J. U. Cook, Mrs. May, Mrs. Maria, Matheson, Mr. Bellmer and Captain Baldwin, took their machines to the Pacific Hotel early this morning on the Pacific Hotel grounds and the crowd, which was great, was gathered with gusto to witness the departure.

They started on the field yesterday after the polo grounds were about as follows: a place for an airplane to start, one as big as they had ever experienced, racing with sufficient power, so as to catch the right line for the airplane to start, and another to catch the plane as it landed.

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It was to come about with the first, and the second, and the third, and the fourth.

about split over. This should be regarded as ill news. Yesterday morning the receipts were about two thousand dollars short of the expense of the three days of exhibition, but as yesterday was the largest of all in point of attendance, the deficit was made good.

The community should feel safe for regret in the financial returns of the meet, as few men will ever attempt to take up such a matter again. Mars also goes away with a bad opinion of the city, having publicly expressed himself to the effect that there was here the worst bunch of "pikers" he had ever seen, referring to almost two thousand "dead heads" about the hills and made a mess of it. A plumbing ordinance had been passed, satisfactory to the plumbers. The new jail was a monument to the administration. About \$10,000 had been spent to make it a model institution.

He spoke of the measures which had been advocated by him, and spoke of the milk ordinance, although milk might go up, the town was better off. The fire limits had been extended. The legislature had balked at such a law and made a mess of it. A plumbing ordinance had been passed, satisfactory to the plumbers. The new jail was a monument to the administration. About \$10,000 had been spent to make it a model institution.

He thought Mayor Fern would be a better executive than ever on account of his two years' experience, and would be a model mayor.

Treasurer's Report.

Treasurer Trent next spoke. According to law he had to appear before the board to make his final accounts. This is the first time the treasurer has been in the assembly room for nearly two years. He said the balance on hand on December 31, for the general fund, was \$26,388.48; balance, road, tax, fund, \$13,408.05, a total of \$39,886.53.

He had already turned over some of the books and funds to his successor, Treasurer R. W. Shingle. He thanked the mayor and board for many courtesies, and he hoped the new board would be as good to the new treasurer. It was just starting on a trip up Salt River, in which journey he would be accompanied by a number of Republicans. The treasurer was thanked.

Mr. Cox thanked the mayor and board for courtesies, and as the chairman of the police committee, spoke of the improvements at the county jail, saying it was one to be proud of.

McCallan, as the minority member, thanked his retiring brethren, and gave them his thanks.

Out of Limelight.

Aylett started in by saying the press called him an obstructionist, and he was glad he would be able to get out of it all and out of the limelight, and he hoped the newspaper would let him alone in future. He believed, however, he had done his best in office.

Abla and Kane made similar talks, but were brief.

Mr. Milverton, deputy city attorney, then took up the thread of Quinn's remarks about the attorney's department, and jumped on the press for criticizing a department which had the endorsement of Quinn.

Up the Salt River.

The meeting of the old board of supervisors was in the nature of making preparations for a journey up Salt River. The first business was to pass an amount of \$32 to pay for the group picture of the last board of supervisors. Cox objected, saying the members should dig down into their pockets to pay for it, as did the former board.

Rane strenuously objected to this proposition on the ground that if the members paid they would have the right to take the picture away. If the city paid, it would have to be left in the council chamber. The bill was passed, Cox alone voting no.

The Muia of Bwa.

The only melancholy feature of the meeting was the report of the Ewa road supervisor whose written report contained the following item:

"I have the honor to inform the honorable board of supervisors of the death of a mule from lockjaw."

This almost brought tears to the eyes of Jim Quinn who, after recovering his composure, moved that the report be accepted and the male buried with honors. Jim immediately asked leave to top off the last part of his motion, and the motion to accept the report was adopted.

Oratory in Flood.

Then commenced the oratory and fire works. Quinn thanked the mayor for many courtesies extended to the board. The board had received good treatment from him and he was willing to shake hands with the mayor any time.

"I wish to thank the heads of departments," he added. "I don't think there is a department in the United States that has done as good work as the city attorney's department, with as little hitch or trouble. I think the motion to accept the report was adopted.

The dog was dead and if the child had not gone in when she did it is a certainty that she must have been killed too, for when I asked Mr. Stanton how it was that he had come to run over the dog he said that he never saw him. I was mad, I can tell you, as the dog was a prize-winner at the Kalakaua show and a real old favorite about the place. Barklessness is what I call it, and presumably it won't be safe for women or children to be about the streets, for if he couldn't see the dog then he couldn't have seen the child either. Some automobile drivers seem to think they own the streets and they should be pulled up short."

Sheridan Due Soon.

The transport Sheridan, which left Manila on December 15 for Honolulu and San Francisco via Nagasaki, will arrive tomorrow or next day. A few passengers will be taken on her. The passengers from Manila for the Coast include 600 civilians, six military convicts, fifteen sick soldiers, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Ames, Twelfth Infantry, commanding troops; Capt. Robert E. Brooks, Philippine Scouts; Capt. James D. Life, medical corps; Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, medical corps; First Lieut. Gordon S. Kimball, Twelfth Cavalry; and Capt. Bernard Sharp,

Third Cavalry.

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